

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tion or indifference, but not so when the danger approximates, or the sense of it is real. A deep and uniform impression on a constant mind, or even on a timed imagination, cannot be wholly against reason. This pile of paper is too near us to be seen through a false medium, or to be contemplated without fear. I am not gifted with faculties to compare it to any thing but a wonderful house of cards, of which the materials are light emough to be blown away, or to fail to pieces at any moment, but heavy enough to crush this kingdom in their fall."

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From March 20, till april 20. Distinguish'd much by reason, and still more, By our capacity of grace, divine, From creatures Superior as we are, they yet depend Not more on human help, than we on their's, Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were giv'n In aid of our defects. In some are found Such teachable, and apprehensive parts, That man's attainments in his own concerns, Match'd with th' expertness of the brutes in theirs, Are ofttimes vanquish'd and thrown far behind.

COWPER.

To the observer of nature alone, is the connection between man and his less gifted associates conspicuous, from their propensities, he is deriving continual benefit, yet how wantonly and foolishly does he aim at their destruction, and some there are; so deaf to the most enchanting of all music, that they wage eternal war, in order to preserve a mouthful of fruit or a few grains of corn, and year after year, untaught by the destruction, from caterpillars, snails, and other insects, which their gardens and fields present, continue to persecute with unrelenting eruelty their best friends, destroying their nests, and often separating the happy partners, united by the most disinterested affection. It might be thought unnecessary to plead in behalf of an innocent race, who if they do not enter our habitations, seeming confident of our hospitality, build their admirable structures closely adjoining, structures, which to inquiring minds exhibit admirable proofs of that Almighty power, which governs the universe, and guides even the wren, in the construction of its curious fabric. man's officiousness to interfere with the economy of nature, the chain is often broken, but a hok, is never lost without detriment, and suffering multitudes have often lamented, when too late, the loss of a single species of bird. How many insects would live to destroy the springing plants, and torment us even in our houses, if the common swallow did not come for a single season, and how much would snails and caterpillars, increase their numbers, were the thrush, the blackbird, and the common sparrow extirpated. As this therefore is the season when birds claim that protection which their services deserve, it is hoped that this attempt to claim for innocence and beauty a peaceful retreat will be successful in rousing some benevolent minds to active exertions in their favour.

March 21 Double Daffodil (Narcissus)

22, Sweet scented Violet (Viola odorata) in full flower.

27, This day the Common Lark (Alauda arvensis) which had been silent during the preceding bad weather and cold days was again singing.

28, Blue Wood Anemone (Anemona Appenina) flowering.

30, Redwing (Turdus Hiacus) not migrated yet.

April I, Bulbous Fumatory (Fumaria bulbosa) flowering.

2, Grape Hyacinthus (Hyacinthus Botryoides) flowering. 8, Barren Strawberry (Fragaria sterilis) flowering.

12, Starch scented Hyacinth (Hyacinthus racemosus) and Great Yellow Jonquil (Narcissus Calathinus) flowering. Fieldfares (Turdus pilaris) not yet migrated.

13, Alpine Cress (Arabis Alpina) flowering.

14, Wood Sorrel (Oxalis Acetosella) flowering Willow Wren (Sylvia Trochilus) come and Singing. This bird was not observed until the 22d last season.

18, Scentless Violet (Viola Canina) flowering. 20, Snowy Medlar (Mesphilus Canadensis) flowering.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT. From Murch 20, till April 20.

REMARKABLE as the present period has been for moisture, it has not been on the whole such disagreeable weather as characterized the same time last season, at that time there was often hail showers, and the mountain tops were several times white, this season although wet, has not been cold, and vegetation has been little if any thing standed, and we may have our May-pole as green as usual